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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
YEAR
1954

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE
(May 1954)

Chairman:	Councillor L.J.Tyers
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs.E.Price
The Mayor, Councillor L.W.Hull.	Alderman Mrs.A.I.Cope
Councillor G.Moss	Councillor A.B.Shorney
Councillor C.Liddle	Councillor Mrs.M.Bradley
Councillor H.O.Morgan	Councillor A.T.Eggington

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

R.Cautley Holderness	M.B.,B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer.
W.A.Healey	M.Inst.P.C.,M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat & Other Foods. Cert. R.S.I.Smoke Inspection (First Class). Testamur of Institute of Public Cleansing.
J.S.Bird	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint Board.
H.Burrow	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
K.W.Brewin	Chief Clerk
Miss T.S.Godfrey	Senior Clerk
Miss E.Loughlin	Clerk

EMPLOYED BY LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Nurse K.F.Boon	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert. Certificate of T.A.
Nurse J.Daniels	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
Nurse E.M.Foxley	" " " " "
Nurse S.M.Pearce	" " " " "
Nurse W.Hunt	S.C.M. Municipal Midwife
Nurse H.Gessner	" " "
Nurse C.E.Boswell	" " "

ANNUAL REPORT - 1954.

To The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors
of the Borough of Loughborough.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 18th Annual Report on the Health of your Borough.

As in previous years the Report includes information on the services now administered by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act 1946.

Details will be found in the body of the Report and in the Statistical Tables of the various activities of the Health Department, and I will refer only to a few general points here.

Prematurity continues to be the most important single cause of death in infants, especially under the age of one month. Those that survive this period usually thrive normally. Careful attention in the early weeks is, therefore, of great importance. It is pleasing to record that of 29 babies notified as premature, no less than 22 survived this first critical four weeks.

The work of the Welfare Centres has been well maintained, and the number of attendances has increased slightly despite a drop in the number of births to Loughborough residents. A new Centre to serve the needs of the growing Knightthorpe Housing Estate was opened in March at the Thorpe Acre Community Centre, and has made steady progress.

I should like to take the opportunity here of paying tribute to the services of the voluntary workers, who give their time so unstintingly to the Centres. Without their help not only would the work of the Centres have to be drastically curtailed, but they would lose much of their present warm and friendly atmosphere which is one of their most valuable features.

In contrast with 1953 when 522 cases of measles were notified, only 7 cases were notified during the year under review, though as this report is being written we are just emerging from another sharp epidemic of the disease. It is pleasing to note that the only case of poliomyelitis which occurred during the year made a complete recovery.

Although no cases of Diphtheria occurred, I should like once again to emphasise the importance of children being immunised. There may be a tendency, in the absence of the disease in the community, for parents to neglect this measure, which has been the cause of the virtual disappearance of the disease. The continuation of this happy state of affairs, however, depends upon the maintenance of a high proportion of immunised children, and should this proportion fall, cases of Diphtheria would soon be with us again.

The return of private slaughtering in July 1954 has meant a great increase in the work of meat inspection, and entails a considerable amount of evening and week-end duty for the Sanitary Inspectors. The details of the findings at the inspections shew that this work requires an ever watchful eye if the public are to be assured of a supply of wholesome meat.

With the coming into operation on August 30th of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, the resumption of slum clearance on a more substantial scale has become possible.

The abolition of some 880 houses in the next 13 years is envisaged, though the programme must necessarily depend upon the number of new houses that can be built in the period. The power now given to local authorities to acquire houses in slum clearance areas and to retain them until such time as they can be dealt with, has made the procedure more flexible, but it must be emphasised that the objective is to secure the demolition of unfit property as soon as possible, and that postponement can be justified only so long as this objective cannot be achieved.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Health Committee for their support during the year, Mr. Healey, Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am indebted for much of the work of compiling this Report, and all the members of the staff of the Department for their willing co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1954

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	35860
Population according to Census of 1951	34731
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	11118
Rateable Value (December 1954)	£237,575
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£990

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	487	250	237
Illegitimate	17	4	13
Still Births:	19	7	12
Deaths:	386	200	186
Death Rate per 1000 population			10.76
Provisional Rate for England & Wales			11.3
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:		<u>Total Births.</u>	
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All Infants per 1000 live births			31.75
Legitimate Infants per 1000			30.80
legitimate live births			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000			58.82
illegitimate live births			
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			69
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			-

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General's Returns give the number of births registered, modified by Inward and Outward Residence Transfers. These are classified as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or Illegitimate. The following table gives a comparison of the figures.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births	Male 250 Female 237	Male 4 Female 13
Still Births	Male 7 Female 11	Male - Female 1
‰ Still Births of Total	3.56	5.55

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	14.05
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	0.53
Provisional Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	15.2

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 16 - 10 males and 6 females. This is 4 less than last year but one more than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 31.75. The provisional rate for England & Wales was 25.5

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1950	26.5
1951	18.5
1952	30.1
1953	36.9
1954	31.7

Infant Deaths - 1954

Congenital Defects	3
Prematurity	8
Other causes	5
	<u>16</u>

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 16 infant deaths, 11 were under the age of one month, giving a rate of 21.63. Prematurity and congenital causes accounted for 8 of the neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	1953.	1954.
Number of births notified	<u>708</u>	<u>640</u>
Number of births to Loughborough residents	564	523

Work of Municipal Midwives.

Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	120	134
Maternity	<u>68</u>	<u>43</u>
	<u>188</u>	<u>177</u>

In addition 34 cases were taken over on early discharge from maternity hospitals, and 1 case was attended for a miscarriage.

Number of visits:	Ante-natal	1567	1761
	Puerperium	3525	3591
	Post-natal	-	7
		<u>5092</u>	<u>5359</u>

Three sets of apparatus are kept for the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth.

Ante-natal Clinic.

The provision under the National Health Services Act of free medical advice for all maternity patients has by no means lessened the need for the maintenance of local authorities' ante-natal clinics. Adequate ante-natal supervision of the mother's health takes more time than the busy general practitioner can give to the work. Moreover the clinic provides a convenient venue for the midwives (who in most cases will actually conduct the delivery) to examine their patients.

<u>Ante-Natal Clinic (cont)</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Number of women attending for the first time	99	102
Total attendances	353	305
Post-Natal examinations	1	2
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	1	6

57% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

CHILD WELFARE.

The following shows the Welfare Centre facilities available:-

<u>Area Served.</u>	<u>Situation.</u>	<u>Afternoons.</u>
Central Area	Lemyngton Street	Tuesday, Thursday & Friday.
Shelthorpe Estate	Ling Road	Monday & Wednesday
Knighthorpe Estate (Opened March 1954)	Thorpe Acre Community Centre	Friday
Hathern	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays

While the Centres are situated to be convenient to the different areas of the town, there is no restriction on attendance, and a mother is free to choose which Centre she prefers.

National Dried Milk and vitamin preparations are available at all the Centres, as well as proprietary brands of dried milk and welfare foods.

Advice is given on all aspects of the management of babies and young children, and the facilities are well used.

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Children under 1 year of age attending for first time	411	400
Attendances of children		
(a) under 1 year of age	7761	8433
(b) over 1 year but under 2 years	2971	2861
(c) over 2 years but under 5 years	3414	3696
	<u>14146.</u>	<u>14990</u>

First attendances under 1 year represent 79.3% of the corrected number of live births.

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children.

A monthly Dental Inspection Clinic was held at the Lemyngton Street Welfare Centre. At this all children whose mothers desired it were inspected by the Dental Surgeon who is also responsible for the Education Authority's dental service. Advice was given on the care of the teeth, and minor conservative work carried out on the spot. Cases requiring more extensive treatment were dealt with at the School Clinic under the arrangement with the Education Committee.

From the ante-natal clinic, patients are referred for dental treatment to the School Clinic, unless they wish to make arrangements with a private dentist.

The following table shows the work carried out :-

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children (cont.)

	Expectant & Nursing mothers	Children under 5
(a)Numbers provided with dental care:		
Examined	6	338
Needing treatment	6	197
Treated	6	197
Made dentally fit	6	197
(b)Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	3	334
Anaesthetics - general	-	-
Fillings	6	104
Scalings or gum treatment	3	-
Silver nitrate	-	222
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	-	-

<u>Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic	17	12
Total attendances	107	66
Children referred to Eye Clinic	36	45
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	18	32

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

First visits to children under 1 year	656	616
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year	4999	5018
" " " " aged 1 year	3181	3476
" " " " aged 2 to 4 years	5223	5592
Visits re still births	5	2
" " illegitimate children	122	209
" " premature infants	227	390
First Visits to ante-natal cases	276	306
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases	400	448
Visits to post-natal cases	28	99
" re admissions to maternity hospitals	169	151
" re admissions to chronic sick hospitals	80	140
" re immunisation against Diphtheria	254	195
" re vaccination against Smallpox	18	45
" to Tuberculous patients	380	485
Miscellaneous visits	76	136
Total visits	<u>16094.</u>	<u>17308</u>

Day Nursery.

Day nursery facilities are provided by the County Council primarily for cases where circumstances are such that nursery accommodation is necessary on welfare grounds, e.g. for children having only one parent, for cases of temporary illness in the home, or where the child's home environment is unsatisfactory.

The Southfield Park Day Nursery accommodates 50 children, approximately 15 under 1½ years and 35 between 1½ and 5 years. Any surplus accommodation after satisfying the requirements of "welfare" cases is allocated to the children of households where both parents are at work.

Illegitimate Children.

Information on illegitimate births is exchanged with other welfare authorities, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants.

A record is kept of premature children born in or transferred to the district. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Number of notifications	31	29
Number surviving at end of one month	21	22

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Under this Section the Council is empowered to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention. A certificate that such action is necessary must be issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

Investigations were made into a few cases during the year, but formal action was not considered to be necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Number of children immunised:-		
0 - 5 years	369	411
5 - 15 years	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>377</u>	<u>425</u>

The small number of children immunised in the 5 - 15 age group is what is to be expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group. In order to keep up their immunity, children who were immunised in infancy are now given the opportunity of receiving an additional "boosting" dose of diphtheria prophylactic on attaining school age, and 328 children were so treated during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

During the year under review 5 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system at Hathern, leaving 92 pail closets and 15 privies in use. Of these, 4 privies and 24 pail closets are at properties subject to confirmed Clearance or Demolition Orders and will be abolished as soon as clearance is proceeded with.

Closet Accommodation at 31st. December, 1954

(1) Privy Middens 15. (2) Pail Closets 92. (3) Water Closets 15,094

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Piped Supply

The water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district. The water is collected from the sources of supply of the Woodbrook and the Blackbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which water is stored. The Blackbrook is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that water gravitates therefrom to the reservoir at Nanpantan. The water is purified by passage through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration, and finally by treatment with chloramine, thus giving a supply of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

28 routine samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. 24 of these were from the treated water and 4 from the raw water. All samples were of high bacterial purity. 8 samples (4 raw and 4 treated) taken for chemical analysis were satisfactory.

During the year a new main from Nanpantan to Ashby Road was commenced, also mains on the third instalment of the Ashby Road Housing Estate.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Total number in Borough	11,118	35,860
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	11,034	35,588
(2) To outside standpipes	42	136
Number supplied from wells	42	136
	<u>11,118</u>	<u>35,860</u>

(b) Well Supplies

4 wells have been closed and 4 houses provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. The number of houses relying on well supplies is 42.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T and Gammexane is the method employed against infestation with bed-bug. The work can be done comparatively cheaply; the preparations are lethal in action, fairly persistent and cause a minimum of inconvenience to the occupants.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections, and during the year 43 private houses and 14 Council houses were disinfested.

The following table gives particulars of the number of houses disinfested for bed-bugs during the year :-

SPRAYING

Number of	(a) Houses	(b) Visits	(c) Treatments
Council Houses	14	42	42
Private Houses	43	129	129

18 lots of bedding were destroyed and 59 rooms were disinfested after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

DAIRIES (other than Dairy Farms) & DISTRIBUTORS	DEALERS LICENCES					
	REGIST-RATIONS	TUBER-CULIN TESTED	PAST-EURISED	STERIL-ISED	ACCRED-ITED	SUPPLE-MENTARY
No: on REGISTER at 31.12.53	18	24	27	9	5	3
No: on REGISTER at 31.12.54	25	20	27	8	3	3

MILK SAMPLING

59 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results of the examinations show that a high degree of bacterial cleanliness is maintained.

Classification		No: of Samples	Satis-factory	Not satis-factory	Samples taken by County Council Inspectors	
					Satis.	Not Satis.
Designation	Tuberculin Tested	23	22	1	22	-
	Accredited	-	-	-	-	-
	Pasteurised	26	26	-	55	1
Ordinary		3	3	-	-	-
Sterilised		7	7	-	-	-

COMPARISON

<u>YEAR</u>	No: of samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	% Satis- factory
1954	59	58	1	98.3
1953	74	69	5	93.2
1952	80	75	5	93.7
1951	70	67	3	95.7
1950	72	66	6	91.6
1949	139	112	27	80.5
1948	108	96	12	88.8

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLING

37 samples of bulk milk from local milk producers were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination as to the presence of Myco.Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

Milk samples revealing evidence of these organisms are capable of causing human infection with Tuberculosis and Undulant or Glandular Fever respectively. Nine samples revealed infection with Brucella Abortus but fortunately, in each case, the milk affected was being consigned to dairies for pasteurisation treatment, therefore it was not necessary to serve "stoppage notices" as provided for by Statute. Adverse reports on "follow-up" individual cow samples are transmitted to the Milk Producer who is advised to seek Veterinary assistance as the loss of animals and their offspring is a serious matter in farming husbandry.

ICE CREAM

(a) Registration

The number of premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice-cream at the end of the year was as follows :-

MANUFACTURE AND SALE

Hot Mix	-	2
Cold Mix	-	1
		<u>3</u>

SALE ONLY

Sale of pre-packed
ice cream - 137

(b) Results of Ice-cream testing

No of samples reaching Grade	1	Manufactured in <u>Loughborough</u>	Manufactured outside <u>Loughborough</u>
" " " " " "	2	2	29
" " " " " "	2	-	13
" " " " " "	3	-	2
" " " " " "	4	-	-
		<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>

117 visits to manufacturing premises and inspections of mobile ice cream vans were made to ensure that precautions against contamination were observed.

Compositional Analysis

6 samples of ice-cream submitted for analysis were reported as Genuine. The fat contents ranged between 7.1% and 12.9%. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952 stipulates (inter alia) a minimum of 5% fat. (Figures supplied by the Chief Inspector (Public Control Department), County of Leicester.)

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Food

Food inspection was again prominent in the Inspectors' duties and the following list shows the foodstuffs surrendered for condemnation, and which is disposed of by burial on the Council's Controlled Refuse Tip :-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	
	lb:	ozs:
Meat	350	6
Tinned Meat	1499	12
Fish	194	6
Tinned Fish	52	9
Fruit	226	12
Tinned Fruit	576	3
Bottled Fruit	424	1
Vegetables	128	
Tinned Vegetables	1325	
Jam	5	8
Marmalade	16	
Mincemeat	9	
Syrup	18	
Cheese	107	8
Soup	8	13
Meat Pies	17	
Stew	11	
Fat	56	
Oleomargarine	16	
Savouries	10	
Frozen Egg	28	
Wheetabix	36	
Baby Food	3	15
Coffee	1	10
Cakes	4	
Sausage Rolls	5	
Extract of Beef	1	1
Horseradish Cream		2
Pickles	2	5
Cheese and celery	4	8
Butter	8	8
Cream	11	6
Milk	112	9
TOTAL		5270 14

(b) Byelaws and Food Premises

The problems associated with the production, handling and distribution of clean safe food have continued to receive the attention of your Officers. It would be desirable for all proposed alterations to premises used in connection with the preparation and sale of food to be brought to the notice of your Inspectors before the alterations are carried out. This would enable them to give advice on lay-out etc., and in relation to food byelaws, thus avoiding irritating omissions in construction and

the alteration of plans when the work is already completed or in an advanced stage. That this knowledge has to be gained in the course of routine work and conversations on the district is, in the opinion of the Department, a point in favour of a wider application of the registration provisions provided for in Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Health Education plays a vitally important part in the long term policy of the Department and food handlers are made aware of the dangers which exist and the various ways in which these dangers can be avoided. A large measure of success in this field of education adopted by your Officers is the re-telling of reported cases of Food Poisoning. The interest of the listener has been gained by presenting the facts in the manner of a detective yarn showing the investigation and detection of the source of infection or contamination of a particular food.

The following classified food trades are under close surveillance by your Sanitary Staff, and the inspections of them are shown under Visits and Inspections :-

Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	32
Factory Canteens	23
Grocers Shops	170
Butchers shops and making up rooms	49
Sweets and confectionery shops	79
Fried fish shops	15
Fishmongers	7
Bakehouses	10
Manufacturers of ice cream	3

The following list indicates the nature of the various improvements effected :-

New tiled floor provided to Fish and Chip preparing room	2
Food preparing room wall tiled and redecorated	9
Butchers shop redecorated	2
New preparing room to Butchers shop	2
Crisp Factory extended	1
Infringement of Food & Drugs Act remedied	1
Fish preparing room reconstructed	1
Bakehouse ceiling scraped and repainted	1
Cups withdrawn from service	9
New ceiling fixed	1
Tables recovered	2
Hot water supply provided	1
New floor provided	1
Walls and ceiling replastered	3

(c) Slaughterhouses

On the 1st. July the Council had complied with the Ministry of Food's instruction to ensure that sufficient slaughtering accommodation was accessible to traders on the decontrol of meat. Of the 13 slaughterhouses registered or licensed prior to World War II six were, for various reasons, now found unsuitable for use as such and seven premises were, after minor improvement licensed by the Council.

1296 day, evening and week-end visits to the seven slaughterhouses have been made by your Inspectors for the purpose of examining the dressed carcasses and offals in accordance with Memo 3/Meat and so ensuring a disease free meat supply in the shops.

The following tables give particulars of the animals slaughtered and examined during the six months of decontrol together with the weights and reasons for meat condemned as unfit for human consumption.

CARCASES EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED

TABLE A	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total weight in lb.
Number slaughtered	616	21	91	2001	836	
Number inspected	616	21	91	2001	836	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	3	2	1	478
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	-	-	7	10	1238
Percentage of number examined affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	3.73%	-	3.29%	2.22%	1.32%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	36	2	-	2	11	952
Percentage of the number examined affected with Tuberculosis ...	5.84%	9.52%	-	0.1%	1.32%	-

TABLE B Condemnations	Cattle Cows Calves			Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>					
Tuberculosis	21	2	-	-	10
<u>Lungs</u>					
Tuberculosis	10	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	1	3
Abscesses	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Livers</u>					
M. Abscesses	8	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	3	-	-	1	2
Hepatitis	5	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1
Cysts	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Offals</u>					
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	2
Inflammation	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-
Abscesses	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Legs</u>					
Abscesses	-	-	-	1	-
Broken	1	-	-	1	-
<u>Entire Carcase and Organs</u>					
Casualty	-	-	-	1	-
Jaundice	-	-	1	-	-
Dropsy	-	-	1	-	-
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1
Fevered	-	-	1	1	-

(d) Knacker's Yard

The Licensed Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 20 visits were made.

REGULATED PREMISES

(a) Offensive Trades

There are two premises on the register comprising two rag and bone dealers. 25 visits were made.

(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds

No site licenses for siting Caravans have been issued.

33 persons were granted Licences to station Caravans on approved sites. 170 visits and re-inspections were made.

(c) Canal Boats

Four Canal Boats are registered with the Council. The amount of traffic on the canal has become very small and no boats have been inspected during the year.

(d) Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six applications have been received during the year for Licences to keep a Pet Shop at specified premises, under the above Act which regulates the sale of and conditions under which Pet Animals are kept for sale.

(d) Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Cont'd)

Annual Licences were granted in each case and 14 inspections have been made during the year to the Licensed premises, where no infringements were found.

(e) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are five premises registered under the Act, being premises where filling materials to which the Act applies are used in any form of upholstering, including the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys etc. Premises where remaking or reconditioning of any article is carried on per se are not included.

5 samples (1 Black Fibre, 1 Ginger Fibre, 1 Rag Flock and 2 Sheet Wadding) were submitted for examination and were reported upon as coming within the prescribed regulations. 5 inspections of premises were made.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Secretary of State has made Regulations under the above Act for requiring gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters suitable for use in residential premises to be fitted with guards to reduce or prevent the risk of fire or injury resulting from accidental contact with or proximity to flames or heating elements.

10 visits of inspection have been made to premises offering heating appliances for sale, when the requirements of the Regulations have been explained and prescribed tests carried out. 8 heating appliances did not satisfy the tests and were rejected as scrap. Others had been taken into stock pending the fitting of regulation guards. There is a general approval by the traders of the necessity for this statutory measure.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(a) 439 Informal or Intimation Notices were served during the year in respect of items of disrepair to property and are indicated under that part of the Report headed "Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied". As a result of follow-up procedure involving interviews with Owners, Agents and Builders the requirements of these Notices were complied with within the time limits given. 4 Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936 and 1 Abatement Notice under the Public Health Act, 1936.

(b) Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	907
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1007
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	28
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	28
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	28
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	416

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .424.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs4.

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(i) by Owners4.

(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners7.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(i) by Owners1.

(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners7.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made7.

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders7.

(d) Proceedings under Section 10(i) of the Local Government (Misc.Provisions) Act, 1953:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made6.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

The above Act came into operation on the 30th. August. Two of its many important provisions are concerned with a new standard of fitness in determining whether a house is unfit for human habitation and the other with a Repairs Increase; an amount by which the rents of controlled dwellinghouses in good repair may be increased. 13 applications had been received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair by the 31st. December and 13 Certificates issued. No applications from landlords or agents for the Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair have been received.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(a) Administration

The district has been surveyed systematically and practical measures of disinfection have been carried out by the block control method; the technique has been that advocated by the Ministry of Food, evolved by scientific research and experiment. The Sanitary Inspectors have given assistance in a supervisory capacity and also investigated structural and drainage defects where these were associated with rodent infestation.

(b) Surface Infestations

126 Block Surveys involving 1013 individual properties including 111 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint, and necessitating 341 visits and re-inspections were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 192 by your Inspectorate. The following tables show the action taken to deal with surface infestations and also the types of premises treated:-

Number of pre-baits laid	470
" " poison baits laid	1343
" " " taken	931
" " bodies recovered: RATS	159
..... MICE	41
Estimated number killed: RATS	1620
MICE	1089
Number of holes gassed	37
Number of DAK Boards laid	20

Premises Treated

Dwellinghouses	56
Kitchens, Canteens and Bakeries	12
Factories and Business Premises	24
Shops	7
Cafes and Restaurants	3
Corporation Properties	10

(c) Sewer Treatments

In January and July the 13th and 14th maintenance treatments of the Public Sewers against rat infestation were carried out. The combined treatments involved the prebaiting of 144 manholes.

SHOPS ACTS

There were no contraventions discovered during the 113 visits of inspection made during the year.

FACTORIES

There are 207 premises on the Register and during the year 154 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below, 6 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers rooms were inspected but in no instance was Outwork found to be carried on in unwholesome premises.

Particulars required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service are set out in the table below:-

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to Health including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors:-

PREMISES (1)	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (2)	NOTICES (3)	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	150	6	NIL
Factories without mechanical power ...	4	NIL	NIL
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	154	6	NIL

2. Defects Found

PARTICULARS		NUMBER OF DEFECTS		
	FOUND	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR	PROSE- CUTIONS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	NIL
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	1	1	+	NIL
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	NIL
(c) not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	NIL
Other offences	-	-	-	NIL
TOTAL	6	6	-	NIL

3. Outwork

Nature of work	Outworkers in August list	Defaults in sending list	Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prose-cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Making wearing apparel	66	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>General</u> Houses - Public Health Acts	491
Housing Acts	416
Infectious Diseases	24
Complaints investigated	484
Drainage inspections and tests	939
Tents, vans and sheds	170
Stables and Piggeries	6
Rats and mice infestation	192
Factories with power	150
Factories without power	4
Bakehouses	57
Shops Acts	113
Knacker's Yard	20
Interviews with owners	1612
Verminous premises	40
Smoke observations and Plant Inspections	45
Offensive trades	25
Revisits to work on property under notice	3120
Visits to work in progress	1135
Visits to controlled tips and cleansing	290
Surveys and inspections of dustbins	860
Pet Animals Act	14
Rag Flock Samples	5
Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Regulations	10
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	13
Miscellaneous	817
<u>Meat & Foods</u> - Slaughterhouses	1296
Butchers Shops	300
Fishmongers and Poulterers and other	
food shops	294
Fried fish shops	124
Dairies and milk shops	76
Ice cream premises	117
Restaurants and dining rooms	249
Other food premises	488
Public markets and food stalls, mobile vans	561
Milk samples (Bacteriological)	50
Milk samples (Biological)	139
Ice cream samples (Bacteriological)	49
Sterilised Cream samples	43
Water samples (Bacteriological)	1
Water samples (Chemical)	1

Total visits and inspections 14840

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED

	Outstanding 1.1.54	Served 1954	Completed 1954	Outstanding 31.12.54
<u>Public Health Acts</u>				
Informal	28	423	360	91
Formal	NIL	1	1	NIL
<u>Housing Acts</u>				
Informal	NIL	16	16	NIL
Formal	NIL	11	11	NIL
<u>Factories Act</u>				
Informal	NIL	6	6	NIL
<u>Shops Acts</u>				
Informal	1	NIL	1	NIL
<u>Food & Drugs Act</u>				
Informal	2	8	7	3
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</u>				
Formal	NIL	-	-	NIL

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

<u>Houses</u>	Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	41
	Roofs repaired	71
	Wall plaster repaired	24
	Ceiling plaster repaired	15
	Sash cords renewed	41
	Windows repaired	18
	Chimney stacks repaired	20
	Walls etc. repointed	29
	Dampness abated	33
	Floors repaired or renewed	7
	Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	40
	Sinks repaired or renewed	9
	Rooms cleansed and redecorated	5
	Fireplaces repaired	3
	Doors repaired	5
	Repairs to water service pipes	3
	Waste pipes repaired	8
	Common yards paved	13
<u>Drainage</u>	Drains cleared of obstructions	148
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	68
	Inspection chambers provided	6
	New cesspool constructed	1
<u>Waterclosets etc.</u>		
	Watercloset compartments repaired	22
	Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	29
	Watercloset pedestals renewed	14
	New waterclosets provided	6
	Pail closets abolished	2
<u>General</u>	Beds destroyed	12
	Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	6
	Offensive accumulations removed	1
	Verminous premises disinfested	2
	Smoke nuisance from chimneys abated by provision of gas cookers	1
<u>Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act</u>		
	Appliances tested and rejected from sale	8
<u>Factories</u>		
	Mens' sanitary accommodation reconstructed	1
	Electric lighting provided to sanitary accommodation	1
	Sanitary accommodation redecorated	4
<u>Slaughterhouses</u>		
	Premises redecorated	1
	Electric lighting points provided	6
	Walls cement rendered	2
	New floor gully fixed	1
	New sinks provided	2
	Ventilation increased	1
	Water supply laid on	2
	Floors reconstructed	2
	Premises reconstructed	1
	Hanging room provided	1
	Additional lairages and fasting pens provided	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health Committee are responsible for the collection and disposal of the contents of dustbins, ashpits, privy middens, cesspools and pail closets.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at 31st. March, 1955 :-

Dustbins	15,094
Ashpits and	
Privy middens	15
Pail closets	92
Cesspools	5

(a) Refuse collection and disposal

The collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken by direct labour and mechanical transport operating on the continuous area relay system in four collection districts together with an additional waggon engaged on the servicing of pail closets, privies and cesspools and twice and thrice weekly collections from the College Residential Halls, Hostels, Schools, and salvage work.

During the year the collection frequency was maintained at 8 to 10 days apart from the early part of August when the frequency went out to 15 days. This was due to an endeavour to arrange that the collectors completed as much as possible of their annual holiday entitlement at one time, and so reduce the usually protracted period when the Department is not working at full strength, which at any time is subject to absences through sickness. The sickness rate, however, has not of itself been a problem as the records show that only 3.12% of working time was lost over the year.

What of the future so far as manpower and the collection frequency is concerned, when the Public is demanding a higher standard in efficiency and hygiene of the Cleansing Service? The expansion of the Council and private house building programme with modern lay-outs having large expanses of amenity space is leading to excessively long "carries" for the refuse collectors with consequent slowing down in the number of premises cleared. The answer, of course, is additional waggons and men if the collection frequency is even to be maintained. But there are indications that the recruitment of suitable and adequate labour for this most essential class of work in the large industrial towns including ours, is already a problem which cannot lightly be ignored. Its solution appears to lie between the payment of incentive bonus and gross wages more related to those in industry, although the present basic rates bear some comparison with those in industry; the removal of the stigma attached to the name of "dustman" and better effort which is to some extent dependent upon the rate for the job.

Receipts for the collection of "Trade Refuse" from shop and trade premises amounted to £279 for the year ended 31st. March, 1955 as compared with £197.5.6. for the year 1953/54.

Cleansing Statistics

	<u>LOADS</u>
Disposal of house and trade refuse	6785
Cesspool contents - to Public Sewers	80
Nightsoil	331
Privy contents	32
	<hr/>
TOTAL	= 7228
	<hr/>

(b) Sale of Salvageable Materials

~~£4248~~ In comparison with the previous year (1953/54 - Gross Income £4316), 1954 showed a reduction in Gross Income from the sales of all forms of salvage (1954/55 - Gross Income £4178) due to the abandonment of the Kitchen Waste Collection Scheme. Over 500 tons of Waste Paper was consigned to the Board Mills, an increase of 88 tons or £700 over the figures for the previous year.

Many appeals have been made during the year for an increasing yield of Waste Paper to maintain stocks at the Board Mills and with the appreciable increases of and guaranteed prices appertaining your Committee can look forward to Happy Returns from Salvage.

Quantities and Values of Salvage to 31st. March, 1955

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.		£:	S:	D:
503	10	0		3785	0	0
487	11	3	Wastepaper	3682	2	10
31	8	2	Kitchenwaste	137	9	7
2	14	2	Rags	95	7	6
13	16	0	Scrap Iron	65	11	0
	8	2	Aluminium	36	2	6
	4	0	Sacking	2	16	0
6	13	0	Mixed Scrap	31	11	9
			Miscellaneous	94	6	0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
558	14	2		4248	4	4
542	16	1	TOTAL	=	4145	7 2
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1954.

<u>Classification.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>deaths.</u>
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis	3
2. Other Tuberculosis	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	-
4. Diphtheria	-
5. Whooping Cough	1
6. Meningococcal Infections	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-
8. Measles	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	13
11. Lung & Bronchus	11
12. Breast	5
13. Uterus	4
14. Other sites	36
15. Leukaemia	-
16. Diabetes	69
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	74
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	43
20. Other Heart Disease	3
21. Other Circulatory Disease	59
22. Influenza	20
23. Pneumonia	3
24. Bronchitis	11
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	21
26. Ulcer of Stomach & duodenum	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	4
31. Congenital Malformations	-
32. Other Diseases	3
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	40
34. All Other Accidents	3
35. Suicide	12
36. Homicide & Operations of War	5
	-
Total	<u>386</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY - 1954.

Age per- iods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-								
5-	1			1				
15-	3	4		1				
25-	2		1	1	1	1		
35-	1			1			1	
45-	5	2					1	
55-	1							
Over 65			1		1			
Totals	13	6	2	4	2	1	2	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1954.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Totals
Diphtheria	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Scarlet Fever	Cases		3	2	21	1					27
	Deaths										1
Pneumonia	Cases	1	1		3	1		2	6	7	21
	Deaths		1		1				2	7	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases						4	1			5
	Deaths										1
Meningococcal Infection	Cases		1								1
	Deaths		1								1
Paratyphoid	Cases										1
	Deaths										1
Whooping Cough	Cases	3	10	16	24	2		2			57
	Deaths	1									1
Measles	Cases	1	3	2	1						7
	Deaths										1
Polio-myelitis and Encephalitis	Para-lytic	Cases	1								1
		Deaths									
	Non-para-lytic	Cases									1
		Deaths									1
Dysentery	Cases				2						2
	Deaths										1
Erysipelas	Cases									1	1
	Deaths										1

